



Flaxton Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
SURVEYOR and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1967

1. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~ A.405
2. ~~Mr. Parry~~ A.405
3. ~~Mr. Parry~~ A.405
A.405

FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FOR THE YEAR

1967

FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

J.H. BROMLY, J.P.

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

Vice Chairman:

C.H.A. EASTWOOD

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members: F.J. Pulleyn (Chairman)
J.S. Imison (Vice Chairman)
F.M. Beanland
J. Bowling
H.T. Buttress
G.A. Clvert
G.J. Dack
Mrs. D. Dudding
R.G. Eccles
Mrs. J.L. Henderson
A.E. Plummer
J.R. Robinson, J.P.
G.H. Secker
H. Skilton
Mrs. J. Soffer
Mrs. M.M. Starkey



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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

H. GRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector (Wholetime):

L.B. PARKER, M.B.E., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) City and Guilds of London Finalist.
- (d) Certificates, Building Construction, Technical Drawing.

Other Appointments held:

Surveyor.
Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspectors (Wholetime)

G.A.W. HEPPELL, M.C., A.I.Hsg., C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
- (c) Institute of Housing in Housing Management.

D. SAXTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) National Certificate in Building.

B.M. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

- (a) Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
- (b) Royal Society of Health, Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

CLERICAL STAFF

J.W. Medd	(Chief Admin. Assistant)
Mrs. H.M. Clarke	(Clerical Assistant)
Mrs. I. Harben	(Clerical Assistant)
Miss J.E. Gilbert	(Clerical Assistant)
Miss A.S. Burton	(Clerical Assistant)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

To the Chairman & Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to submit my report on the health of the Rural District for 1967. Growth in population, whilst still occurring, maintains the slower rate seen in the past year or two. This growth will no doubt be re-established at a higher level when further land becomes available for building on completion of sewerage extensions, and the small loss in population which will result in 1968 from boundary adjustments should be rapidly made up.

The statistical tables which follow show that the district compares favourably with the whole country.

The high number of notifications of measles may well be the last one to be recorded; with the commencement of measles vaccination in 1968, there is no reason to doubt that this disease will be controlled.

This will be the last occasion on which Mr. Parker, your retiring Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector, will co-operate in producing this Annual Report, and I would take this opportunity to thank him for his help, kindness and co-operation during the years I have been a colleague with the Council. May he have a long and happy retirement.

Your Obedient Servant,

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population of the Rural District - 35,700

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>CRUDE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>	<u>ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH % OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS</u>
1963 Legitimate	359	326	685			
Illegitimate	10	11	21	706	21.65	2.97
1964 Legitimate	370	344	714			
Illegitimate	12	15	27	741	22.1	3.65
1965 Legitimate	343	332	675			
Illegitimate	12	14	26	701	20.3	3.7
1966 Legitimate	347	281	628			
Illegitimate	13	16	29	657	18.7	4.4
1967 Legitimate	301	281	582			
Illegitimate	13	8	21	603	16.9	3.5

STILLBIRTHS

RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS

1963 Legitimate	6	4	10			
Illegitimate	-	2	2	12	16.7	
1964 Legitimate	5	4	9			
Illegitimate	-	-	-	9	12.0	
1965 Legitimate	5	5	10			
Illegitimate	-	-	-	10	14.1	
1966 Legitimate	3	6	9			
Illegitimate	-	1	1	10	15.0	
1967 Legitimate	2	4	6			
Illegitimate	-	-	-	6	13.1	
						<u>TOTAL LIVE & STILLBIRTHS</u>
						609

DEATHS MALES FEMALES TOTAL RATE PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION

1963	166	177	343	10.5
1964	173	155	328	9.8
1965	175	175	350	10.2
1966	179	192	371	10.6
1967	176	170	346	9.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1963 - 1967 = NIL

<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> - Deaths of Infants under one year = 8	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
All infants per 1,000 Live Births	18.4	18.9	18.6	13.7	13.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Live Legitimate Births	17.5	19.6	17.8	12.7	13.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Live Illegitimate Births	47.5	N11	38.5	34.4	N11

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (Factor 0.82, births: 0.87 deaths)

<u>BIRTH RATE</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
England & Wales	18.2	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.2
Flaxton R.D.	18.0	18.3	16.9	15.6	14.1

DEATH RATE

England & Wales	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2
Flaxton R.D.	10.6	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

England & Wales	0.28	0.25	0.25		
Flaxton R.D.	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

England & Wales	21.1	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3
Flaxton R.D.	18.4	18.9	18.6	13.7	13.0

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)

England & Wales	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.5
Flaxton R.D.	17.0	12.9	11.4	7.6	11.6

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 week for 1000 total live births)

England & Wales				11.1	10.8
Flaxton R.D.	17.0	10.8	10.0	6.1	11.6

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week for 1000 total live and stillbirths)

England & Wales	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3	25.4
Flaxton R.D.	33.4	22.6	23.9	21.0	21.0

CAUSES OF DEATH

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9. Other infective and par. diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	4	4	5	3	4	2	9	-	1	1
11. " " - lung, bronchus	10	5	9	1	10	-	14	4	11	-
12. " " - breast	-	5	-	6	-	5	-	6	-	7
13. " " - uterus	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	10	15	12	21	20	20	17	11	15
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	28	18	32	25	22	14	27	26	25
18. Coronary disease, angina	32	21	39	22	37	30	32	32	53	32
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	7	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	2
20. Other heart diseases	14	46	9	36	22	35	17	33	16	33
21. Other circulatory diseases	18	10	11	5	6	8	5	8	8	6
22. Influenza	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
23. Pneumonia	14	10	7	12	13	10	15	18	13	13
24. Bronchitis	13	4	11	6	9	4	14	11	8	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	3
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	6	4	-	2	2	1	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	10	15	5	12	13	18	13	7	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	5	1	7	3	1	4	5	1
34. All other accidents	3	4	7	4	4	7	3	4	2	5
35. Suicide	2	-	6	1	1	3	2	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	166	177	173	135	175	175	179	192	176	170

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

The Bulmer Area is the largest in population of the ten areas into which the North Riding is divided, for the day to day administration of the Health Service. Its constituent parts are the Rural Districts of Easingwold, Flaxton, Thirsk and Wath, and it makes up the south west corner of the Riding with an area of some 400 square miles, and a population of 64,030. Immediately to the north of York this is comparatively dense, but away from this suburban belt, the population is more or less evenly distributed in small townships and villages.

The Area County Offices at Easingwold are shared with Welfare; Mental Health, Children's, Highways and Planning Departments.

Your Medical Officer of Health holds appointments with the four district councils, and the Health and Education Committees of the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

These are available at the County Hospital, York, and at the Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton.

Ambulance Service

Two stations exist within the area, at Haxby and Thirsk, and there is co-operation with adjoining authorities at York and the West Riding. All vehicles are radio equipped, and in addition to normal hospital and casualty work, a service is provided for the Education and Health Committees. A number of General Practitioners living in the vicinity of the A1 highway, which passes through the area, had become concerned with the number of serious, often fatal accidents on this road. They have, with the co-operation of the County Council and other authorities, devised a scheme whereby the nearest available doctor is called to the scene of the accident to render whatever aid is appropriate, and the Rural Councils of Thirsk and Wath contributed financially towards the expenses of providing necessary equipment for this worthwhile scheme to become a reality.

Maternity & Child Welfare

For the fourth year in succession, and in spite of a rising population, the number of births has fallen. This fall is almost entirely in domiciliary births, the hospital confinements remaining at a constant level. 82.5% of the 1,062 births took place in hospital, and there is no reason to doubt that this percentage will further increase, with the almost complete disappearance of births at home. 255 mothers, representing 29% of those confined in hospital, were discharged before the 10th day, to be nursed by the domiciliary midwife. Many of these were discharged after 48 hours from the maternity hospital. A new feature is the G.P. maternity unit, now established as a permanent feature of the hospital service. These trends are bound to lead eventually to a reappraisal of the role of the domiciliary midwife, and it may well be that the answer will be an entry of these nurses into the maternity hospitals for a proportion of their working time.

The County Council have three purpose-built clinics, at Easingwold, Thirsk and Huntington, which are becoming increasingly used to capacity as additional services are offered. Two further clinics are proposed, and their provision will no doubt await an improvement in the financial circumstances which at the time of writing are not very auspicious.

Nursing Services

In the more rural parts of the area, generalized duties nurses are employed undertaking midwifery, home nursing, health visiting and school nursing. Where the population is less scattered, full time health visitors are employed, with combined duties nurses undertaking midwifery and home nursing. An arrangement has been tried with midwives doing all the midwifery in a large area with less qualified nurses undertaking the general nursing, but difficulties with relief for the midwives when off-duty are experienced. It seems obvious that if midwifery is to survive in the home, these nurses will have to be given duties in hospital to keep experienced in this field.

The following staff were employed at the year end:

	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>
Health Visitors	6	3
Generalised duties	10	1
Combined duties	6	-
Midwifery only	-	-
Home Nursing only	-	4

Vaccination and Immunisation

Previously any procedure in this field carried out by G.Ps was paid for by the County Council, records, accounts etc., being dealt with in area offices. A computer was then used to keep these records centrally, and to deal with the financial aspect. No sooner had the system started, when payment to the G.Ps became the responsibility of the Executive Council, thus complicating the system further. In spite of these vicissitudes, children in the area continue to be well protected, as the following table shows:

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Bulmer Area - total population	61,130	62,360	63,100	63,070	64,030
Number of live births in area	1,209	1,242	1,168	1,114	1,016
Children vaccinated against smallpox	330	598	702	709	764

..... continued

Vaccination and Immunisation (contd.)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Children immunised against diphtheria (primary)	1,111	910	1,174	1,050	961
Children immunised against diphtheria (booster)	486	710	708	975	1,341 *
Children immunised against whooping cough	987	902	1,150	1,013	957
Children completing primary polio course			1,195	1,037	957
Children completing tetanus course				1,189	1,004

* An extra boosting dose at age 18 months has been widely adopted.

Welfare Foods

The supply of government sponsored welfare foods has again declined, but in proportion to the decline in live births. For each child born in the year, 5 tins of dried milk, 13 bottles of orange juice, and slightly less than 1 bottle of cod liver oil was supplied. Proprietary brands of milk and vitamin supplements enjoy a greater popularity.

Domestic Help Service

The following table gives a summary of this service:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Maternity	16	9	7	4
Chronic Sick, Aged, etc.	134	122	123	147
Others	11	11	13	23
Hours worked	28,140	28,511	32,076	36,783

All 86 home helps employed are part time employees.

Chiropody

The service employs two part time chiropodists and operates from 13 centres. The organisation of each centre as far as appointments and working is left to the chiropodist concerned, who uses the valuable services of voluntary helpers in clerical work, transport, and generally looking after the old people who are very appreciative of the service. 566 patients received treatment during the year.

Care and After Care

Apparatus and nursing aids are available on loan to patients on a short term basis. Permanent provision of these items becomes the duty of the Welfare or hospital service.

Family Planning

Facilities exist in York for some residents to attend sessions of The Family Planning Association, which have also flourishing clinics at both Thirsk and Huntington, in our premises.

Dr. May Wyon, who attends the Thirsk Clinic reports:

"Family Planning is now a well established part of the N.R.C.C. clinic at Thirsk. It is open on the first and second Thursday evenings of every month, (7 - 8 p.m.), and on the third and fourth Thursday mornings (10 - 11 a.m.), which gives ample scope for women to attend, whether they are housewives, or in some other job.

"Although no-one who comes fails to see the doctor, we are finding that more and more are using the appointment system, thus cutting down the waiting time to a minimum.

"Examinations for early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix, and of the breasts, are routinely offered to, and invariably welcomed by, every woman attending.

"We have 146 on the register at the moment and are glad to see that responsibility for planning a family is becoming accepted as the normal adult way of attaining a happy marriage.

"We are lucky to have a small group of reliable voluntary helpers who seem to enjoy the work."

Cervical Cytology

Attendance of women for this "cancer test" have fallen off greatly since the early burst of enthusiasm. A plan is proposed for 1968 to ensure satisfactory publicity in part of the area, with the hope that a far larger proportion of women will seek to have this preventive investigation. A number of G.P.s are now offering this service too, and in the long term one can foresee that when health centres are established and preventive and family doctor services are fully integrated, this type of service will be easier to arrange and will probably find more general acceptance.

Nurseries & Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

There has been a growth in registration of premises under this Act. Day nurseries were largely a wartime effort to secure the maximum female labour force for the country. Later many day nurseries were closed, but some were retained for mothers who had through force of circumstances to have children minded whilst they went out to work. The present tendency is for groups of people to get together to form 'Play Groups'. At these sessions, usually in a suitable hall, young children are enabled to mix together under supervision and derive some benefit from this. There are at present ten registrations under this Act, including three premises run as well-equipped nursery schools.

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	22	17	42	29	26
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	2	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	2	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	7	4	28	18
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	264	237	220	259	454
Whooping Cough	5	41	5	7	64
Food Poisoning	4	5	4	1	-

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1963 ...	3	-	3
1964 ...	7	1	8
1965 ...	3	-	3
1966 ...	3	1	4
1967 ...	1	-	1

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

To the Chairman & Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you once again my report on the work of my department for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The modest growth of the area continued during the year, with 199 houses being built. This comparatively small number continued to be due to the restrictions on building in the centre of the district pending completion of the new Walbutts sewerage scheme. Progress on this scheme was maintained, and no doubt there will be an upsurge of building immediately this scheme is operational. In a similar way, development of both Strensall and Stockton-on-Forest again proceeded. Expansion at Strensall is likely to take place in the next 3 or 4 years, but there appear to be almost insuperable problems in the disposal of both foul and surface water at Stockton-on-Forest. The lack of suitable outfalls for sewage works effluent has become a serious problem in every parish, as both the River Ouse and River Foss are used for supplying drinking water, and the River Foss which flows through the centre of the district is already receiving as much effluent as is reasonable. It may be that the only answer to our problems will lie in co-operation with adjoining authorities for the promotion of joint schemes.

The Council are quite rightly concerned that when substantial development takes place in any of our villages that it shall be preceded by the preparation of village plans with the proper allocation of land for houses, industry, business premises, public buildings and open spaces. I sincerely hope that the County Planning Authority will ensure that no substantial development will be permitted in any village until a development plan is prepared.

We were fortunate in having no changes in the staff of my department during the year, which makes the department easier to administer. Mr. William Young, who has been foreman of the outdoor staff, retired after over 20 years' service. Mr. West, who had joined us the previous year, took over as Works Superintendent. The nucleus of your outdoor staff remained, but we had rather a high turnover of more casual labourers. Nevertheless, no real problems arose, and my thanks are due to them for their work over the year.

On the 1st April we ceased to be a Water Undertaker with the transfer to York of the remaining 6 parishes. This will no doubt be my last report before my own retirement, and it is sad to reflect on the functions which the Council have lost since my early days here. In addition to the water undertaking, we lost the maintenance of highways, the administration of our own planning scheme, responsibility for ensuring the clean production and distribution of milk supplies, responsibility for certifying that means of escape from factories in case of fire were adequate, amongst others. The district has seen many changes since I wrote my first report when only one parish was adequately sewered, and the majority of the houses in the area were served by wells for drinking water. The incidence of tuberculosis in milk was high, and diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever were extremely serious. The problems which now face the Council are of quite a different nature, and it is partly because of this that the Council have decided to split up the department on my retirement, and appoint an Engineer who will be primarily responsible for control over the anticipated considerable development in the area, and the drainage problems which it entails. I feel sure that this division of administration and responsibility will be to the benefit of the Council.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their continued courtesy and support during the past year, and the members of my staff for their usual willing co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

L.B. PARKER,

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE NO.1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied</u>	<u>Population in Private Families</u>
1901 (Census)	6,924	1,216	5,741
1911 "	8,469	1,583	6,917
1921 "	9,820	1,838	8,054
1931 "	14,217	3,140	12,002
1951 "	20,395	5,155	17,832
1961 "	28,892	9,025	27,375
1962 (Estimated)	31,920		
1963 "	32,620		
1964 "	33,530		
1965 "	34,460		
1966 "	35,050		
1967 "	35,700		

TABLE NO.2

							<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	115	2,691
Claxton ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	195	838
Clifton Without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	3,654	972
Earswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	266	1,111
Flaxton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	321	1,865
Gate Helmsley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	230	497
Harton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	93	2,004
Haxby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	3,486	2,206
Heworth Without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	2,597	854
Holtby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	150	981
Huntington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,821	9,057	1,850
Lilling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	157	1,769
Murton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	546	844
New Earswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	2,437	784
Osballdwick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	3,493	645
Rawcliffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	3,644	784
Sand Hutton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	173	2,242
Skelton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	957	2,428
Stockton-on-Forest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	1,040	3,268
Strensall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	1,479	2,909
Camp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	524	
Towthorpe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	112	1,075
Upper Helmsley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	833
Warthill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	182	1,004
Wigginton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	754	1,880
							11,122	35,700	36,254

TABLE NO.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER DWELLINGHOUSE

1901	(Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.70	average of persons per house			
1911	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.39	"	"	"	"
1921	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.29	"	"	"	"
1931	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.83	"	"	"	"
1939	(National Registration)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.75	"	"	"	"
1951	(Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.45	"	"	"	"
1952	(Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.51	"	"	"	"
1953	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.31	"	"	"	"
1954	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.32	"	"	"	"
1955	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20	"	"	"	"
1956	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.27	"	"	"	"
1957	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.25	"	"	"	"
1958	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.18	"	"	"	"
1959	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.115	"	"	"	"
1960	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.16	"	"	"	"
1961	(Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20	"	"	"	"
1962	(Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.17	"	"	"	"
1963	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.14	"	"	"	"
1964	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.16	"	"	"	"
1965	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	"	"	"	"
1966	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	"	"	"	"
1967	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	"	"	"	"

WATER SUPPLIES

On the 1st April, 1967, the Council's Undertaking consisting of the supply of water in the parishes of Rawcliffe, Skelton, Haxby, Wigginton, Stockton-on-Forest and Murton, was transferred to the York Waterworks Company, and we have ceased to be a Statutory Water Undertaker. Although the negotiations for the transfer, including compensation, have taken a considerable length of time, the actual transfer went very smoothly due to the close co-operation between the Waterworks Company staff and our own.

Since taking over, the York Waterworks Company have taken advantage of the widening of Shipton Road to replace the existing water main by a larger diameter main, which, when extended, will improve the supply to both Rawcliffe and Skelton. They have also laid a new length of water main in Usher Lane, Haxby, which will improve the supply in that area, and be adequate for further building when it takes place.

There has been no shortage of water in any part of the area, principally due to the absence of long periods of drought. Both chemical and bacteriological samples of water were taken from various parts of the distribution system during the year, and all were satisfactory. Following a Ministry circular on plumbo-solvency, samples of water were taken from properties known to have comparatively long lengths of lead water service pipe, and none was found to be in any way affected. Neither the York nor Ryedale water supplies in this area is plumbo-solvent.

The unsatisfactory samples both relate to private supplies, and the consumers concerned were informed of the results.

None of the houses without a mains supply has changed during the year. They are mainly isolated properties, many of them being unoccupied.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER

Samples Taken		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.
6	15	5	13	1	2

Fluoride Content

Water is supplied from two sources, both outside the Council's control, and the managers of these undertakings inform me that the fluoride content of their supplies is as follows:

York water	-	Minimum	.15 p.p.m.
	-	Maximum	.26 p.p.m.
	-	Average	.20 p.p.m.
Ryedale water	-	Average	.096 p.p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS

YORK WATER

NATURE OF SAMPLE: Tap, 50 The Leyes, Osbaldwick.

LAB. REF. NO. P.7023

REPORT

Probable number of coliform bacilli	0 per 100 ml.
" " Bact. Coli (type 1)	0 per 100 ml.

RYEDALE WATER

NATURE OF SAMPLE: Tap, 5 Rise Wood, Gate Helmsley.

LAB. REF. NO. P.15288

REPORT

Probable number of coliform bacilli	0 per 100 ml.
" " Bact. Coli (type 1)	0 per 100 ml.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

(T. Fairley & Partners, 101 Portland Crescent, Leeds, 1)

	<u>YORK WATER</u>	<u>RYEDALE WATER</u>
	(Murton)	(Sand Hutton)
Appearance	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Odour	None	None
pH	7.5	7.7
Total Solids	365.0	315.0
Chlorides	27.0	21.0
Nitrates	1.2	1.8
Nitrites	N11	N11
Ammonia Free	0.11	0.02
Ammonia Albuminoid	0.10	0.01
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	0.56	N11
Hardness temporary	176.0	196.0
Hardness permanent	76.0	50.0
Hardness total	252.0	246.0
Iron	N11	N11

Plumbo-Solvency

Lead at start	N11	N11
After 24 hours	0.1	N11
After 96 hours	0.1	N11
After 120 hours	0.1	N11
After 168 hours	0.1	N11

The above figures are expressed in parts per million.

(Signed)

T. FAIRLEY & PARTNERS.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

199 houses have been built during the year, of which 193 were served by the public sewerage system and 6 by septic tanks. 12 properties were lost through demolition or conversion, and 3 previously connected to old sewers were redrained to new sewers. The number of properties served by the various sewerage systems therefore increased, and correspondingly those which could be served but were not, decreased. Our aim is, of course, to see that every property which could be connected to a public sewerage system does so as soon as this becomes possible.

The position is given parish by parish, the only villages without a proper sewerage system being Lilling and Towthorpe. The Council are at the moment undecided as to the best method of sewerage Lilling, as it is one of the few villages which could be served by a gravity system, whereas the Ministry consider that it would be desirable to have a combined scheme with Sheriff Hutton, which would necessitate pumping. The economics of both schemes have yet to be evaluated.

Towthorpe is a scattered parish, although this might ultimately be capable of being sewered if the system at Strensall becomes extended, or some change takes place in the arrangements for dealing with Strensall Camp.

Work was commenced in Spring on the construction of the Walbutts sewage disposal works, pumping stations at Park Estate, Haxby, and Landing Lane, Haxby, alterations to the pumping station at Westfield Lane, Wigginton, and the laying of a new 15" rising main from Landing Lane to Haxby to the Walbutts Works. The contract price for this, the first stage is £341,602. The River Board consent is for an ultimate discharge of 1.3 million gallons of sewage effluent per day into the River Foss.

It will be seen from the table giving details of sewage disposal works that most of these are working up to or above the designed capacity. Because of the limitations of the outfall available, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out significant extensions at an economic cost. This problem of sewage disposal throughout the district was discussed with both the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and the Yorkshire Ouse River Board. Sewage effluent from the area has to discharge either directly or via small watercourses to either the River Ouse, River Foss or River Derwent. The River Foss, which is the most convenient as it runs through the centre of the district, almost dries up in summer, when the proportion of sewage works effluent is greatly in excess of fresh water. It is a constant source of worry to me that this river which flows through the City of York and is a fish river, is not polluted by any of our Works. Both the Ouse and Derwent are the major sources of water supply, and extremely high standards would be imposed on any effluents which were discharged up stream of the Waterworks intake. The Ministry have suggested that the only possible outfall for extended development in the Stockton-on-Forest area is to the River Derwent, which will involve the Council in a considerable length of rising main in addition to the normal construction works. A new factor which complicates the position is that it will also be necessary to form a small lake for surface water and pump it also to the River Derwent. The existing stream and culverts are inadequate to deal with a sudden run off of water from paved areas.

The Walbutts scheme will provide for a considerable amount of development in the Wigginton, Haxby, Huntington and Strensall areas, but should further pressure be made for additional land to be released for development in Wigginton, Haxby and New Earswick, it will almost certainly mean constructing a new disposal works on the River Ouse up stream of our present Works, again necessitating a considerable length of rising main.

A joint meeting of officers from adjoining Local Authorities discussed this problem of sewage disposal to see if any joint schemes could be provided to our mutual benefit. It appeared, however, that this was not possible at the present time.

PROPERTIES SERVED BY SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE

Parish	Total Houses	Houses capable of being served by scheme	Outfall of Properties connected		Old Sewers	Cesspools & septic tanks
			Council's sewers	City sewers		
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	36	7	7	-	-	29
Claxton	61	53	53	-	1	7
Clifton Without	1,138	1,128	18	1,110	-	10
Earswick	83	59	58	-	1	24
Flaxton	100	81	79	-	2	19
Gate Helmsley	72	68	66	-	2	4
Harton	29	24	21	-	3	5
Haxby	1,086	1,062	1,043	-	-	43
Heworth Without	809	778	564	214	-	31
Holtby	47	33	32	-	1	14
Huntington	2,821	2,775	2,766	-	8	47
Lilling	49	-	-	-	16	33
Murton	170	147	147	-	-	23
New Earswick	759	739	739	-	-	20
Osbaldwick	1,088	1,081	945	136	-	7
Rawcliffe	1,135	1,130	926	204	-	5
Sand Hutton	54	32	30	-	2	22
Skelton	298	278	276	-	-	22
Stockton-on-Forest	324	219	217	-	2	105
Strensall	461	432	432	-	-	29
Camp	163	163	163 W.D.	-	-	-
Towthorpe	35	-	-	-	-	35
Upper Helmsley	12	-	-	-	-	12
Warthill	57	32	29	-	-	28
Wigginton	235	203	197	-	-	38
	11,122	10,524	8,808	1,664	38	612

METHODS OF DISPOSAL - PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Properties connected to proper sewerage and sewage disposal plants:

(a) Via Council's sewers to Council's Disposal Works	79.19%	
(b) Via Council's sewers to York City Sewers	14.96%	94.15%

Properties connected to other means of disposal:

(a) To old village sewers discharging to watercourse ... ..	.34%	
(b) To cesspools, etc.	5.51%	5.85%
		<u>100.00%</u>

SCHEDULE OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES IN THE AREA

Parishes Served	Length of Sewer Yards	Year of Installation	Outfall
Buttercrambe	70	1955	Council's works at Buttercrambe
Claxton	376	1952	Council's works at Claxton
Clifton Without	810	1927/1930	York Sewers
Earswick	695	1937	Council's works at Haxby
Flaxton	1,825	1953	Council's works at Flaxton
Gate Helmsley	2,368	1954	Council's works at Gate Helmsley
Harton	1,027	1956	Council's works at Harton
Haxby	6,530	1937/1938	Council's works at Haxby
Holtby	414	1956	Council's works at Holtby
Huntington	4,960	1937/1938	Council's works at Haxby
New Earswick	(Rising Main)	1960	Council's works at Haxby
Osballdwick & Murton	3,710	1937/1960	Council's works at Osballdwick
Rawcliffe	580	1935/1960	York sewers
Rawcliffe	2,650	1938	Council's works at Rawcliffe
Sand Hutton	715	1960	Council's works at Sand Hutton
Skelton	1,760	1938/1959	Council's works at Rawcliffe
Stockton-on-Forest)	836	1953	Council's works at Stockton-on-
Hopgrove)	282	1953	Forest
Strensall	2,870	1919/1960	Council's works at Strensall
Warthill	637	1955	Council's works at Warthill
Wigginton	1,620	1937/1951	Council's works at Haxby

DETAILS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AND PUMPING STATIONS

DISPOSAL WORKS

Situation	Area of Land Acres	No. & size of filter beds (diameter)	No. and capacity of settlement tanks (gallons)	Design Capacity Galls. per day	Sewage treated daily (gallons)
Buttercrambe	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 x 10'	1 x 500	1,000	840
Claxton	1	1 x 29'	1 x 2,500	9,000	6,360
Flaxton	1	1 x 34'	2 x 2,500	10,000	9,480
Gate Helmsley	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 x 39'	2 x 7,500	50,000	50,000
Harton	$1\frac{1}{5}$	1 x 20'	1 x 1,000	3,000	2,520
Haxby	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4 x 51'	4 x 16,000	340,000	564,760
		2 x 94'	2 x 35,850		
Heworth (Beans)	$\frac{1}{8}$	1 x 9'6"	2 x 250	1,000	1,560
Holtby	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 18'	2 x 1,560	2,500	4,560
New Earswick	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 x 45'	2 x 11,500	70,000	60,360
Osballdwick	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 50')	2 x 9,000)		
		1 x 48'6")	2 x 11,700)	110,800	136,360
		1 x 65'6")			
Rawcliffe	3	2 x 59')	2 x 25,000)	184,340	265,851
		2 x 68'6")	1 x 37,000)		
Sand Hutton	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 25'	1 x 4,450	7,500	3,600
Stockton/Forest	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 x 32'	2 x 7,500	124,000	132,960
		2 x 59'	1 x 34,400		
Strensall	3	2 x 47'6"	1 x 28,000	55,400	51,960
Warthill	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 20'	2 x 1,000	4,000	3,240

PUMPING STATIONS

Initial Letter	Situation	Horse Power of Pumps	Size of Pumps	Capacity in gallons per minute
A	Landing Lane, Haxby	7½	4"	250
B	Westfield Lane, Wigginton	3	3"	100
C	Park Estate, Haxby	3	3"	60
E	Mill Hill, Huntington	16	5"	400
F	Earswick	4	3"	50
G	Meadowfields, Huntington	30	5"	525
H	Osbaldwick	12	4"	350
K	Fairfield, Skelton	3	3"	120
L	Rawcliffe Lodge, Rawcliffe	12½	4"	280
M	Mental Hospital, Clifton Without	3	3"	100
-	Rawcliffe Lane, Clifton Without	3	3"	120
-	Bean's, Heworth Without	3	2"	60
-	Park Avenue, New Earswick	2	3"	50
-	Hilbra Avenue, Haxby	-	30 gallon ejector	30
-	Stockton-on-Forest	4	3"	75
-	Hopgrove Lane	5	3"	60
-	Warthill	-	30 gallon ejector	30
-	Strensall	3	3"	75
-	Holtby	2	15 gallon ejector	15
-	Sand Hutton	-	30 gallon ejector	30
-	Sycamore Avenue, New Earswick	7½	75 gallon ejector	75
-	Station Avenue, New Earswick	17½	Pump	200

REFUSE COLLECTION

Early in the year we replaced the old fore and aft tipper refuse collection vehicle by a new fore and aft tipper incorporating a compression plate. We decided on this vehicle after inspecting and checking on various other types of vehicle whilst in use in other Local Authority areas. We came to the conclusion that, bearing in mind its lower cost compared with a full compression vehicle, and the fact that it could operate with a 3-man crew and be less expensive to maintain, it was the most suitable vehicle for our purpose. After initial teething troubles, principally due to a defective clutch, it has operated satisfactorily, but has not when full served the number of properties I thought it should. The difference in quantity and quality from area to area makes it difficult to estimate the number of properties making up a full load, but I feel that a continuous loading compression vehicle, although more expensive to buy and maintain, is the most suitable vehicle for this area.

You will see from the table that almost the whole area has a weekly collection, 57 isolated properties receive a monthly collection, and 33 are not served. They were offered a monthly collection, but did not wish to take advantage of this service. Of these 33, 6 are unoccupied. The 163 properties at Strensall Camp are served by a private contractor.

The service was maintained without particular difficulty during the year, apart from vehicle breakdowns, and we were fortunate in having little turnover of staff, and no difficulty in obtaining replacements.

About 40% of the land we have on Strensall Common for tipping is used up, and it became necessary to culvert in part of the stream crossing the site. Tipping is by far the most economic method of refuse disposal, and may ultimately bring back into use land which is too low for any useful purpose. The drawback is the lack of adequate supplies of covering material, and the difficulty of preventing fires.

There was again little revenue from the sale of salvaged materials. The price of scrap metal was extremely low, and we do not save waste paper.

REFUSE COLLECTION - WHOLE AREA BY DIRECT LABOUR

Parish or Village	Total No. of properties	Total No. of properties served	No. of Props. served weekly	No. of Props. served monthly	No. of Props. not served
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	36	33	30	3	3
Claxton	61	60	60	-	1
Clifton Without	1,138	1,138	1,138	-	-
Earswick	83	83	83	-	-
Flaxton	100	96	83	13	4
Gate Helmsley	72	72	72	-	-
Harton	29	28	28	-	1
Haxby	1,086	1,082	1,068	14	4
Heworth Without	809	809	809	-	-
Holtby	47	47	41	6	-
Huntington	2,821	2,819	2,819	-	2
Lilling	49	47	47	-	2
Murton	170	170	168	2	-
New Earswick	759	759	759	-	-
Osbaldwick	1,088	1,086	1,084	2	2
Rawcliffe	1,135	1,135	1,135	-	-
Sand Hutton	54	53	52	1	1
Skelton	298	297	295	2	1
Stockton-on-Forest	324	324	324	-	-
Strensall	461	455	450	5	6
Towthorpe	35	35	35	-	-
Upper Helmsley	12	12	12	-	-
Warthill	57	57	48	9	-
Wigginton	235	229	229	-	6
	10,959	10,926	10,869	57	33

All refuse disposed of by partially controlled tipping at Towthorpe.

SALVAGE

Details of the collection of salvage for the last three years are set out below:

1965

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Woollens		3	1	8	13.	1.	2.
Rags	1	6	0	0	15.	13.	6.
Rags (6½ bundles)					3.	5.	0.
Scrap iron and steel	4	10	3	0	26.	13.	3.
Tins					5.	0.	0.
TOTAL	6	0	0	8	£63.	12.	11.

1966

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Woollens		2	2	20	9.	12.	10.
Rags	2	4	0	0	11.	18.	6.
Rags (5½ bundles)					2.	15.	0.
Scrap iron	3	5	0	0	20.	4.	6.
TOTAL	5	11	2	20	£44.	10.	10.

1967

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Cast iron	3	6	3	0	20.	0.	6.
Steel scrap		12	1	0	3.	1.	3.
Rags		8	0	7	5.	0.	9.
Rags (2 bundles)					1.	0.	0.
TOTAL	4	7	0	7	£29.	2.	6.

FACTORIES

In all but two of the factories in the area, the Council are responsible only for ensuring that the sanitary accommodation is adequate and kept in good condition. Many of the visits were made in connection with other matters, and were not specific visits under the Factories Act. New sanitary accommodation was provided at one premises, and improved facilities provided on a building site and at three other premises following representations.

The homes of all outworkers were visited and found to be satisfactory. The table and information below is that required by the Ministry of Labour.

Mechanical

Agricultural Engineers	1
Bakeries	2
Bedding, Mattresses, etc.	2
Breweries	1
Brick making	2
Canning Factories	1 (at present not operational)
Concrete products and stone block making	4
Electrical Substations	2
Engineering Works	3
Fat Extractors	2
Firewood - sawmills	4
Furniture manufacturers	1
Grain drying	1
Joinery	9
Laundries	1
Letterpress printing	1
Meat products	1
Motor vehicle repairs	18
Plant repairs & road marking materials	1
Plumbing & Heating Engineers	1
Scientific Instruments	1
Slaughterhouses	2
Tanneries	1
Vegetable cleaning and packing	1
Vehicle repairs	2

Non-Mechanical

Slaughterhouses	2
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INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(i)	Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by the local authority	2	92	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	65	358	5	-
(iii)	Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

Ashplaces and ashbins	-
Cesspools and sewage tanks	1
Closets - water	2
- pail	2
Complaints	370
Dairies, milk shops and milk stores	-
Drains - inspected	950
- tested	515
Factories	29
Food Shops	
Bakehouses	2
Butchers shops	11
Fish shops	2
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	36
Ice cream	5
Restaurant kitchens	5
Slaughterhouses	332
Other food shops	15
Food inspections	18
Meat inspections	1,137
Housing - Houses -	
Repairable	23
Not repairable	11
Improvement Grants	106
Infectious Disease Investigation	26
Meetings, Interviews & Miscellaneous Visits	1,219
Nuisances found	24
Offensive Trade Premises	59
Outworkers	7
Rats and mice destruction	16
Re-inspections -	
Housing	10
Nuisances	39
Samples - water	16
- effluent	-
Streets, Roads, Courts	10
Tips	36
Temporary dwellings	51
Verminous premises	1
Water supplies	232
Buildings -	
In course of erection	1,690
Sites	680
Special visits	87
Foundations	357
Completed -	
Houses	199
Other	216
Contraventions -	
Building Regulations	19
Defects found	1
Dykes and watercourses	99
Land Surveys	26
Sewage disposal and sewerage works	102
Sewers	173
Temporary buildings	8
Council House Property	3,021
Petrol Stores	83
Refuse collection and salvage	146
Town Planning	15
Footpaths and rights of way	6
Street naming and numbering	73
Dangerous structures	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	8
Clean Air Act	7
Office Maintenance	4
Caravan Sites	2

12,345

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year, one office closed, two new ones were established, and two new shops opened, bringing the total of registered premises up to 99. The four new ones received an initial inspection, and all complied in every respect with the Act.

47 other premises were visited during the year, some of them more than once, most of the visits being for other purposes as well, such as compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. 87 visits of all kinds were made to registered premises.

Generally speaking, conditions were satisfactory, and no accidents were reported, nor have any come to our notice. It was not necessary to institute proceedings against any person during the year.

Registrations & General Inspections				No. of Persons Employed
Class of Premises	No. of Premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year	
Offices	2	14	9	93
Retail Shops	2	69	34	160
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	2	14
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	-	14	6	81
	4	99	51	348 being 164 males 184 females

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

TABLE OF NOTICES SERVED

Informal

Statutory

Notices served under the:

Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	113	52
Housing Acts 1936/1957	...	...	...	...	-	9
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	55	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	172	-
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960	...	...	...	...	1	-
Factories Acts, 1937/1959	...	...	...	...	4	-
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	5	1
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	1	-
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928	...	...	...	...	1	-
Weeds Act, 1959	...	...	...	...	1	-
Building Regulations, 1965	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	1	1
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	4	-

COMPLAINTS

Number of general complaints received	287
Number of general complaints investigated	287
Number where action taken	255
Number where no action taken	32
Number of Council House complaints received	1150
Number of Council House complaints investigated	1150
Number where action taken	1110
Number where no action taken	40
Number of complaints received under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	169
Number investigated	169
Number where action taken	169

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health & Housing Acts	60
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	140
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included in (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 - 1932	-
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	-
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	49

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES (HOUSING & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS):

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or by their officers	44
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 1, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(ii) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	-
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 19, 21 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished	9
(iii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
(iv) Number of underground rooms or tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the rooms having been rendered fit	-
(v) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners to bring the properties to a standard in compliance with the Housing Act	1
(vi) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners not to use premises for human habitation	1

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year)	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .....	)	No record
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein)	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	9	
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps to abate the overcrowding	-	
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding which it is considered desirable to report	-	

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Standard and Discretionary Grant remains fairly constant. 25 Standard Grants were made, the average amount paid being £133 per property, and one Discretionary Grant for £132. The principal amenity lacking in these houses was an internal water closet. Two properties per month improved by way of grant is not very high, and it may well be that the Council will have to consider declaring villages or parishes to be improvement areas to improve the remaining houses which are below standard.

Standard Grants

Year	No. of Applications Received	No. of Applications Approved	No. of Applications disapproved, deferred or not proceeded with
1963	29	29	-
1964	24	26	-
1965	28	28	-
1966	24	22	2
1967	25	25	-

Discretionary Grants

Year	No. of Applications Received	No. of Applications Approved	No. of Applications disapproved, deferred or not proceeded with
1963	8	8	-
1964	8	9	-
1965	2	1	1
1966	3	1	2
1967	1	1	-

CARAVAN SITES

During the year, planning permission was granted for the use of half the island at Stamford Bridge which is in the Council's area for use as a holiday caravan site. There was already an existing caravan site on the other half in the Pocklington rural district. The Council issued a licence for 70 vans, and considerable progress was made in preparing the site and providing a toilet block. The site was in use for part of the year, and I have no doubt that it will be an asset to the area. The number of individual caravans increased from 8 to 10.

Year	No. of Caravans brought into area	No. of Caravans removed from area	Total No. of licensed caravans in area	Licensed Sites
1963	1	-	6	(1 for 74 caravans)
1964	4	2	8	(1 for Naturist Club)
1965	6	6	8	(1 Weir, Stamford
1966	1	-	8	Bridge)
1967	4	2	10	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

COUNCIL HOUSING

Only one dwelling was built during the year, a special bungalow for a disabled family. The bungalow will convert back into two bungalows should it be necessary to do so in the future. The Council have considered the small areas of land they own at Huntington, Haxby, Wigginton, Stockton-on-Forest and Strensall, with a view to some development taking place. This, however, is held up pending the completion of the Walbutts sewerage scheme. The number and type of houses owned by the Council is listed below:

PARISH	Bed Recess Bungs.	Single Bed. Bungs.	2-bed. Bungs	4-bed. Bungs.	Tarran Prefabs. (2-bed.)	2-bed. Houses	3-bed. Brick Houses	3-bed. Airey Houses	4-bed. Houses	TOTAL
Buttercrambe						4	2			6
Claxton		2	2			4	8			16
Flaxton		2				2	6	6		16
Gate Helmsley		2				4	8			14
Harton						2	2			4
Haxby	6	24		1	16	24	95		3	169
Huntington		16			21	15	85	10	1	148
Lilling							2			2
Osbalwick		18	8			17	21			64
Skelton		18	4			64	59	8	7	160
Stockton		6	4			20	30		2	62
Strensall	4	22	3 *		13	10	48	8	2	110
Warthill						2	2			4
Wigginton		2				4	8		1	15
TOTALS	10	112	21	1	50	172	376	32	16	790

COMPARATIVE RECORD OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED

<u>PRE-WAR</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>POST-WAR</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	14	12	-	-		50	32	112	78	75
By private individuals	103	177	171	209	241	224	203	226	205	246	42	-		61	40	6	21	18
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	92	310	275	-	52	213	90	170	140	-	-	4		20	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	195	487	446	209	293	442	293	399	359	258	42	4		131	72	118	99	93

<u>POST-WAR (Continued)</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	44	51	89	59	65	36	26	15	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
By private individuals	20	24	73	225	320	287	357	516	624	694	576	503	333	212	184	170	198
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	27	-	-	2	16	-	1	-
TOTALS	64	82	162	284	385	323	383	531	645	725	578	503	335	228	184	171	199

HOUSING APPLICATIONS

42 new applications for housing were received during the year, and 20 families were rehoused. There are 106 outstanding applications comprising 84 for houses and 26 for bungalows.

Year	No. of applications on list on 1st January	No. of applications received during the year	No. of families rehoused	No. on list on 31st December
1963	100	57	34	89
1964	90	48	22	93
1965	93	57	25	83 *
1966	83	49	20	102
1967	102	42	20	106

PLANS & BUILDING REGULATIONS

The number of new houses completed in the area was again relatively small, due to the cessation of building in the centre of the area pending completion of the Walbutts sewerage scheme. The number of plans submitted, however, remains at a high level, an average of 90 a month. No particular problems arose, although the plans to be dealt with varied greatly in type and scope.

During the year, plans were deposited for the following buildings:

Dwellinghouses - Local Authority	1
- Private	198
Alterations and extensions to dwellinghouses	231
Agricultural buildings	21
Factory and business premises	35
Layouts	5
Garages	248
Amended plans	172
Preliminary proposals	79
Electricity Board proposals	12
Signs, petrol installations, etc.	30
Schools, Clinics, Community Centres, etc.	17
	<hr/>
	1,049
	<hr/>

MILK, MEAT & OTHER FOODS

MILK

There are 20 persons registered as distributors of milk in the area. Most obtain milk direct from bottling establishments outside the area and have no dairy of their own. No complaints at all were received during the year about milk, bottles or churns.

MEAT

The number of animals slaughtered in the area fell slightly. Fewer sheep and pigs were slaughtered, but more cattle. All were inspected, and this takes up virtually the whole time of one Inspector. Revenue amounting to £966. 11. 8. was received during the year.

The table shows a relatively high proportion of disease, but it must be remembered that two private slaughterhouses deal entirely in unfit or fallen stock. The inspection of this type of carcase presents a difficult task in which experience gained over the years is of the utmost value.

15 carcasses were found to be infected with cysticerci, and were treated in cold store for the requisite length of time.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number killed	-	4,172	464	142	7,145	14,438	2
Number inspected	-	4,172	464	142	7,145	14,438	2

All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned	-	123	212	51	178	130	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	1,180	11	4	291	1,647	-

Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	31.2%	48%	38.7%	6.6%	12.3%	-
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Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	329	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	2.3%	-

Cysticerci only

Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with cysticerci	-	.36%	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of meat condemned: 89 tons 1 cwt. 1-lb.

FOOD SHOPS

Regular visits were paid to food shops and mobile shops during the year, and at 12 separate premises contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found, and steps taken to remedy. Conditions generally however were satisfactory.

A circular letter was sent to the occupiers of all food shops in the area, drawing attention to their duty to take all reasonable steps to protect food from contamination. In particular, they were asked to see that all open food such as confectionery, cooked meats, etc. was protected against handling by customers, and that when selling such items they should handle them with tongs.

The number of premises in the area to which the Food Hygiene Regulations apply is as follows:

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. in Area</u>	<u>Inspections made</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 16 (Washbasin)</u>	<u>No. to which Reg. 19 applies (Sink)</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 19 (Sink)</u>
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2	2
Butchers Shops	11	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	4	4	4	4	4
Canteens & Restaurant Kitchens	11	5	5	5	5
Fish Shops	6	2	6	6	6
Greengrocers	5	1	4	5	5
Grocers	49	36	49	49	49
Sweet Shops	13	10	9	10	10
Wines & Spirits	1	-	1	-	1

UN SOUND FOOD

It will be seen from the list below that a variety of items of food were brought into the office for examination. Each case was investigated, and where the food was imported, the manufacturers were written to. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the reason for the defect to prevent recurrence. In no case were legal proceedings taken.

1. Tin staining on corned beef.
2. Mouldy fish paste.
3. Mouldy fish paste.
4. Wire in tin of sardines.
5. Mould on lemon butter sponge.
6. Flyblown egg and bacon pie.
7. Mouldy meat pie.
8. Mouldy loaf.
9. Rotten and putrid herring roes.
10. Mouldy custard puff.
11. Dung beetle in loaf.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream rose to 60. No complaints were received during the year, and conditions generally appeared to be satisfactory.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A few complaints were made during the year about noise, the principal one being the use of pneumatic drills on an industrial site in the area. A new source of complaint is from domestic heating systems where the heating appliance, particularly oil, is situated on an outside wall. The noise gave rise to complaints from neighbours. One complaint was received about chimes from an ice cream vehicle operating after hours.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Air polluted by smoke is not a big problem, although the village of Strensall was subject to considerable nuisance from both smoke and smell from the tip at the Brickyard catching fire. Several weeks elapsed before it was effectively sealed off. The burning of rubbish at business premises because of unwillingness to pay trade waste charges gave rise to a few complaints.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There is just one Animal Boarding Establishment in the area situated in Haxby. It has been inspected at regular intervals, and has always been found to be satisfactory.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There is only one person registered as a Scrap Metal Dealer, operating from premises at Murton.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES

There are two offensive trades being carried on in the area, namely that of fat extractor combined with fellmonger. Byelaws to regulate the operation of the business are in force only in the parish of Huntington. We were not able to adopt them for the parish of Murton as they are intended to apply to urban areas. Murton is still considered to be rural. The premises at Huntington continue to give rise to a number of complaints, particularly from the industrial premises next door. Most complaints seemed to be traced to either failure to chlorinate, or some breakdown or defect in the condensing plant. Steps were being taken to find a more isolated site, with little success.

